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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Bulgaria
 SUBJECT Economic - Compulsory deliveries of meat, wool
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers
 WHERE PUBLISHED Sofia
 DATE PUBLISHED 17 Mar, 15 Apr 1951
 LANGUAGE Bulgarian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951
 DATE DIST. 21 Sep 1951
 NO. OF PAGES 10
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

BULGARIA ISSUES DECREES GOVERNING
COMPULSORY DELIVERIES OF MEAT, WOOL

DECREES COMPULSORY STATE DELIVERIES OF MEAT -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 17 Mar 51

To guarantee the supply of meat products to the working population of cities, industrial centers, construction projects, transportation enterprises, etc., compulsory state deliveries of the meat of cattle, lambs, kids, and hogs are established for 1951 as follows [according to a recent decree]:

The okrug plan for compulsory deliveries of meat on the hoof, of cattle, lambs, kids, and hogs by individual farmers, farm workers' cooperatives, members of farm workers' cooperatives, farms of the peoples' soviets, and other organizations is approved.

Within 5 days after receipt of this decree, the okrug people's soviets and the okrug committees of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), in collaboration with okrug representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry, shall determine the quota for each okoliya under the plan for obligatory delivery of meat to the state. These quotas will be based on the number of cattle and hogs in the okrug, as shown by the census of 31 December 1950. Within the same period, the plan for okoliyas is to be submitted to the okoliya people's soviets and the okoliya representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry.

Within 7 days after receipt of the plan for compulsory deliveries of meat on the hoof, the okoliya committees of the BCP, in collaboration with the okoliya representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry, shall determine the separate quotas for individual farmers and members of farm workers' cooperatives, by localities, for every farm workers' cooperative, and for the farms of the people's soviets and other organizations, with the exception of those farms which make state deliveries according to the approved over-all plan. These quotas will be based on the number of

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cattle and hogs in the okoliya as shown by the 31 December 1950 census. Within the same period, the above plans are to be submitted to the local people's soviets, farm workers' cooperatives, farms of the people's soviets, and other organizations.

Three thousand tons of hog corn feed and barley from state stocks are given to the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry to enable it to make non-current loans to farm workers' cooperatives. These loans are to be repaid after the crops have been brought in, so that the farmers can establish hog-breeding facilities, increase hog-fattening activity, and fulfill the quota for compulsory deliveries of pork. Fodder will be loaned to those farm workers' cooperatives which in April and May of this year have accepted the obligation to deliver to the state the hogs which they have started fattening with feed loaned by the ministry. For every hog pledged during April, cooperatives will be loaned 90 kilograms of feed. A loan of 60 kilograms will be made for a hog pledged during May. In its crediting plan for the second quarter, the Bulgarian National Bank must give 200 million leva to farm workers' cooperatives for purchasing hogs for fattening. The credit can be as high as 70 percent of the hogs' cost.

Farm workers' cooperatives and breeding farms must deliver to the "Mesotsentrala" (Meat Delivery Center) State Agricultural Enterprise, in return for the pedigreed livestock and hogs received from state farms, a corresponding quantity of meat on the hoof, which is accounted for in the fulfillment of the plan for state farms.

State farms deliver pedigreed bulls to the people's soviets, according to a plan made by the Ministry of Agriculture. The people's soviets must deliver rejected bulls to the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise, whereupon credit is given toward the fulfillment of the meat delivery plan for state farms.

The following time limits for fulfilling the obligatory state deliveries of meat on the hoof in 1951 are fixed for the entire country:

<u>Kind of Livestock</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Annual Quantity of Meat on the Hoof to be Delivered per Quarter</u>			
	<u>1st Qu</u>	<u>2d Qu</u>	<u>3d Qu</u>	<u>4th Qu</u>
Cattle	15	15	30	40
Lambs and kids	5	75	20	--
Hogs	8	7	25	60

State deliveries of pork, lamb, and kid meat must be fulfilled in the quantity allotted for each kind. Substitution of other meats is not permitted.

It is permissible to deliver pork instead of beef, but in the ration 750 grams of pork to one kilogram of beef.

It is forbidden to slaughter heifers and buffalo heifers which are under 1½ years old and have been put aside for breeding purposes, as well as ewes and she-kids that are to be used for the same purpose. It is also forbidden to slaughter the male calves, buffaloes, calves, young rams, and kids which have been selected for reproduction purposes. This will also apply to sheep and goats generally after 30 November.

Throughout the country the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry is permitted to purchase lambs for slaughter through the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise, but they must weigh on the hoof not less than 8 kilograms.

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The Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the BCP are reminding okrug and okoliya people's soviets and party committees about inadmissible, irregular, and mass slaughtering of young lambs by farmers. Local officials are ordered to take strong measures to stop this insupportable destruction of sheep herds.

The purchasing of compulsory meat deliveries is performed by the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise and by cooperative organizations designated by the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry.

Deliveries of cattle to the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise will be made at the nearest location having facilities for weighing cattle.

Sheep, goats, lambs, kids, and hogs are to be delivered by farmers in their respective localities.

In purchasing livestock, the following deductions are to be made from the weight on the hoof: 3 percent for cows, buffaloes, hogs and 4 percent for sheep and goats, including lambs and kids. Payments for livestock purchased, in accordance with the compulsory meat delivery plan, are to be made at the following prices issued by the Council of Ministers on 22 December 1950 (in leva per kilogram):

<u>Types of Livestock</u>	<u>Grade A</u>	<u>Grade B</u>	<u>Grade C</u>
Cows, buffaloes	75	62	50
Calves, buffalo calves	90	74	
Sheep, rams, goats	75	60	
Fattened hogs	190	170	150
Hogs for bacon	185		

The Ministry of Supply and Food Industry must ensure during the first half of 1951 the preslaughter fattening in stables and in pasture of 5,000 head of cows and buffaloes up to grade A. This fattening will result in an additional 1,026 tons of meat. The Ministry of Supply and Food Industry is permitted to use during the first half 2,000 tons of concentrated fodder from the current stock of the bread and fodder balance for this fattening. Enterprises and farms concerned with hog fattening will obtain the hogs for fattening from their own livestock or purchase them on the market and will start the fattening process when the hogs weigh more than 20 kilograms on the hoof.

The fattened hogs are accepted by the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise when their minimum weight on the hoof for the different breeds is as follows: 130 kilograms for white Bulgarian hogs, 110 for Mangalitsa-type hogs, 90 for East Balkan hogs, and 80-105 kilograms for hogs for bacon.

Hog-fattening enterprises may deliver hogs of the East Balkan breed or the Mangalitsa type provided they constitute 25 percent of the tonnage assigned to the enterprises by the plan. The Ministry of Forests may deliver hogs from these two breeds in unlimited quantities.

The following quantities of fodder (in kilograms) are granted per head for delivered fattened hogs:

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<u>Type of Fodder</u>	<u>Weight of Delivered Fattened Hogs on the Hoof</u>			
	<u>130-Kg Hogs</u>	<u>110-Kg Hogs</u>	<u>90-Kg Hogs</u>	<u>Hogs for Bacon</u>
Hog corn feed or barley	320	260	200	260
Wheat bran	50	42	35	42
Mash	50	43	35	43
Total per head	420	345	270	345

Departments and enterprises that fatten hogs are required to use, besides the concentrated fodder received from the state, the remains of food (not subject to planning) from restaurants, cafeterias, flour mills, dairies, etc.

The People's Soviet of Sofia should use fresh and grassy fodder of the "Vitosha" State Farm and the waste of the kitchens of all restaurants, hospitals, cafeterias, soup kitchens, nurseries, etc., in its administrative region. Other city people's soviets which fatten hogs for the state should also use the kitchen refuse from the same establishments in their administrative regions. For this reason, 25 percent of the fodder otherwise obtainable from the state is withheld. The managers of the above establishments are required to ensure the regular gathering of waste and its delivery to enterprises that fatten hogs, as directed by the people's soviets.

Those cafeterias of enterprises which are engaged in fattening hogs for the improvement of food for the workers and which do not receive fodder from the state are exempt from delivering food remains.

For the purpose of hog fattening during the first half of 1951, the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry is permitted to draw from the current stock of the bread and fodder balance a supplementary quantity of up to 10,000 tons of concentrated fodder, including 500 tons of barley, 4,500 tons of hog corn feed, and 500 tons of wheat bran.

During March and April the Ministry of Transportation is required to release the necessary number of railroad cars for transporting the fodder which the state grants to hog-fattening enterprises, the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise, and farm workers' cooperatives.

Until 1 April 1951, enterprises engaged in fattening hogs for the state are required to take inventory of the existing number of hogs pledged to the state for fattening and of the quantities of fodder received from the state.

The delivered fattened hogs are to be paid for by the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise at prices fixed in this decree.

The quantity of pork delivered above the quantity specified by the plan is paid for by the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise at free market prices to enterprises and farmers that fatten hogs.

Hogs which are not completely fattened, but are fit for consumption and are delivered to the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise slaughtered or alive by enterprises and farmers that fatten hogs, are paid for at fixed prices. Such hogs are counted as 60 percent of the quantity of pork on the hoof prescribed by the plan.

State farms of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Forests will deliver to the "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise 30 percent of the tons of hogs assigned to them by 1 October 1951 and 70 percent during the fourth quarter 1951. Other enterprises and farms that fatten hogs will deliver during the first quarter 20 percent of the tonnage assigned to them, 25 percent during the second quarter, 25 percent during the third quarter, and 30 percent during the fourth quarter.

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The "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise must accept unlimited quantities of fattened hogs delivered during these periods.

The city people's soviets which are required to fatten hogs must start deliveries of hogs not later than 31 October 1951 and must fulfill their quotas until 31 December 1951.

The "Mesotsentrala" Enterprise and the central managements of the enterprises and farms which fatten hogs are required to conclude a contract among themselves within 5 days after the publication of this decree. This contract will cover the number and the tonnage of hogs on the hoof which they must deliver to the state, the time limits in which the fattened hogs must be delivered and accepted, the rules which govern their delivery, and the conditions which they must meet.

Those people's soviets of cities which have a contract with the state to fatten hogs for its needs are authorized to use, by paying a rent fixed by the people's soviet, hog-raising farms in their administrative region which are not in use or are not used to full capacity and which are owned by departments, public organizations, labor unions, and private owners, none of which fatten hogs for the state.

Enterprises and farms which fatten hogs must present a quarterly plan for the funds needed in fulfilling their contracts to the respective branches of the Bulgarian National Bank. Funds for the first quarter 1951 would be taken from the reserves of the bank which were put aside for fulfilling the crediting plan.

All departments, enterprises, and people's soviets which fatten hogs with fodder granted to them by the state are required every 15 days to report on their pledges to the state, the progress of the fattening and delivery of hogs, and the used and unused quantities of fodder received.

Within 3 days after the publication of this decree, okrug people's soviets and okrug committees of the BCP, in collaboration with the okrug representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry, must apportion by okoliyas the plan for purchasing eggs. This plan will be based on the existing number of poultry, as shown by the census of 31 December 1950. State farms of the Ministry of Agriculture and farms of the Ministry of the Interior are exempted from this requirement.

Within 5 days after the publication of the egg-purchasing plan for the okoliya, the okoliya people's soviets, the okoliya committees of the BCP, the okoliya representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry, and the rayon cooperative federations must apportion the plan by localities and send it to their respective local people's soviets and multilateral cooperatives for execution. State farms of the Ministry of Agriculture and farms of the Ministry of the Interior will not be included in these plans.

In accordance with the approved plan and the directions of the Ministry of Internal Trade, the central cooperative federation is entrusted with supplying the home market with eggs, as well as with handling and storing them. It must also supply the necessary poultry and eggs for export in accordance with the approved plan and the directions of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

To further the egg- and poultry-purchasing plan, the "Yaytsetsentrala" (Egg Delivery Center) State Trade Enterprise is ordered to discontinue its activity after 31 March 1951. It will remit to the central cooperative federation, at cost price, all its existing goods, packaging materials, sorting and processing plants, warehouses, transportation facilities, and other equipment and possessions.

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To fulfill the above undertakings, the central cooperative federation is required to create an organization which will be called "Yaytsekoop" (Egg Cooperative).

A section called "Iznos Za Yaytsa I Ptitsi" (Egg and Poultry Export) is hereby created at the "Khraneksport" (Food Export) Enterprise of the Ministry of Internal Trade.

The Bulgarian National Bank must transfer to the central cooperative federation the credits approved for 1951 for the state trade enterprise for purchasing and handling eggs and poultry. It must grant credit for the payment for the goods, packaging materials, etc., purchased by the central cooperative federation.

Production enterprises (state, cooperative, and private), professional organizations, restaurants, and canteens are not permitted to purchase eggs directly from the producer through cash or barter for the purpose of commercial production.

Multilateral cooperatives, rayon cooperative federations, and the central cooperative federation must submit accounts for eggs purchased to their respective local people's soviets and to okoliya representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry on every 10th, 20th, and 30th day of the month.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREES 1951 COMPULSORY WOOL DELIVERIES -- Sofia, Izgrev, 15 Apr 51

1. Compulsory selling to the state of fixed quantities of the 1951 wool crop is hereby established for individual sheep breeders, state farms, farm workers' cooperatives, sheep-breeding farms of the people's soviets, cooperative federations, and all other individual and collective owners of sheep.

2. The following quotas for compulsory deliveries of wool per sheep by individual farmers, workers, and employees are approved for 1951.

Total No of Sheep Owned	Compulsory Deliveries per Head, by Category (kg)					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	0.550	0.500	0.475	0.400	0.350	0.250
2	0.660	0.600	0.570	0.480	0.420	0.300
3	0.770	0.700	0.665	0.560	0.490	0.350
4	0.836	0.760	0.722	0.608	0.532	0.380
5	0.902	0.820	0.779	0.656	0.574	0.410
6	0.968	0.880	0.836	0.704	0.616	0.440
7	1.034	0.940	0.893	0.752	0.658	0.470
8	1.100	1.000	0.950	0.800	0.700	0.500
9	1.144	1.040	0.988	0.832	0.728	0.520
10	1.188	1.080	1.026	0.864	0.756	0.540
11	1.232	1.120	1.064	0.896	0.784	0.560

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Total No of Sheep Owned	Compulsory Deliveries per Head, by Category (kg)					
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>
12	1.276	1.160	1.102	0.928	0.812	0.580
13	1.320	1.200	1.140	0.960	0.840	0.600
14	1.342	1.220	1.159	0.970	0.854	0.610
15	1.364	1.240	1.178	0.992	0.868	0.620
16	1.386	1.260	1.197	1.008	0.882	0.630
17	1.408	1.280	1.216	1.024	0.896	0.640
18	1.430	1.300	1.235	1.040	0.910	0.650
19	1.452	1.320	1.254	1.056	0.924	0.660
20	1.474	1.340	1.273	1.072	0.938	0.670
21	1.496	1.360	1.292	1.088	0.952	0.680
22	1.518	1.380	1.311	1.104	0.966	0.690
23	1.540	1.400	1.330	1.120	0.980	0.700
24	1.562	1.420	1.349	1.136	0.994	0.710
25	1.584	1.440	1.368	1.152	1.008	0.720
26	1.606	1.460	1.387	1.168	1.022	0.730
27	1.628	1.480	1.406	1.184	1.036	0.740
28	1.650	1.500	1.425	1.200	1.050	0.750
29	1.672	1.520	1.444	1.216	1.054	0.760
30	1.694	1.540	1.463	1.232	1.078	0.770
31	1.716	1.560	1.482	1.248	1.092	0.780
32	1.738	1.580	1.501	1.264	1.106	0.790
33	1.749	1.590	1.511	1.272	1.113	0.795
34	1.760	1.600	1.520	1.280	1.120	0.800
35	1.771	1.610	1.530	1.288	1.127	0.805
36	1.782	1.620	1.539	1.296	1.134	0.810
37	1.793	1.630	1.549	1.304	1.141	0.815
38	1.804	1.640	1.558	1.312	1.148	0.820
39	1.815	1.650	1.568	1.320	1.155	0.825
40	1.826	1.660	1.577	1.328	1.162	0.830

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Total No of Sheep Owned	<u>Compulsory Deliveries per Head, by Category (kg)</u>					
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>
41-45	1.843	1.675	1.591	1.340	1.173	0.838
46-50	1.870	1.700	1.615	1.360	1.190	0.850
51-55	1.898	1.725	1.639	1.380	1.208	0.863
56-60	1.918	1.744	1.657	1.395	1.221	0.872
61-65	1.929	1.754	1.666	1.403	1.228	0.877
66-70	1.940	1.764	1.676	1.411	1.235	0.882
71-75	1.951	1.774	1.685	1.419	1.242	0.887
76-80	1.962	1.784	1.695	1.427	1.249	0.892
Over 80	1.980	1.800	1.710	1.440	1.252	0.900

3. The division of okoliyas into categories is approved as follows:

Category I: Burgas, Aytos, Karnobat, Yambol, Nova Zagora, Stara-Zagora, Chirpan, Plovdiv, Vidin, Lom, Kula, Oryakhovo, Byala Slatina, Pavlikeni, Pleven, Ruse, Tutrakan, Silistra, Isperrikh, Kubrat, Razgrad, Kolarovgrad, Novi Pazar, Provadiya, Popovo, Turgovishte, Stalin, Balchik, Tolbukhin, General Toshevo.

Category II: Lukovit, Lovech, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Byala, Elkhovo, Pomorie, Khaskovo, Pazardzhik, Tervel, Nikopol, Svishtov, Turnovo, Vratsa, Dulovo.

Category III: Asenovgrad, Sofia, Sevlievo, Sredets, Belogradchik, Sliven, Mikhaylovgrad, Elin Pelin, Breznik, Preslav.

Category IV: Topolovgrad, Kazanluk, Karlovo, Kharmanli, Berkovitsa, Botevgrad, Omortag.

Category V: Michurin, Malko Turnovo, Kotel, Panagyurishte, Svilengrad, Ikhtiman, Kyustendil, Radomir, Pirdop, Samokov, Dimitrovo, Troyan, Gabrovo, Elena, Dryanovo, Ivaylovgrad, Peshtera, Stanke Dimitrov, Teteven.

Category VI: Ardino, Zlatograd, Devin, Smolyan, Kurdzhali, Momchilgrad, Krumovgrad, Razlog, Trun, Gotse Delchev, Blagoevgrad, Sandanski, Petrich, Godech.

4. Quotas for obligatory deliveries of wool per sheep on farm workers' cooperatives and on farms of general cooperatives are fixed according to categories, as follows:

Category I - 1.080 kilograms; category II - 0.980 kilograms; category III - 0.935 kilograms; category IV - 0.785 kilograms; category V - 0.690 kilograms; and category VI - 0.490 kilograms.

5. Sheep owners living in the same household must turn in compulsory deliveries of wool according to quotas corresponding to the total number of sheep owned by the household, independently of the shared ownership of the sheep and independently of the whereabouts of the sheep.

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6. Members of farm workers cooperatives who own sheep privately must individually deliver wool to the state like all other individual farmers.
7. All owners of Merino rams used for breeding are exempted from delivering to the state the wool from these rams. This does not apply to state farms.
8. State farms, and sheep-breeding farms of the people's soviets, rayon cooperative federations, and other public and state enterprises must deliver to the state 100 percent of the wool produced from their sheep and herds.
9. The okoliya people's soviets are permitted, in consultation with the representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry, to transfer individual inhabited localities from a lower to a higher category or vice versa, but they must keep compulsory deliveries of wool within the limits of the average quota for that okoliya, which has been fixed by the present decree.

The okoliya people's soviets are permitted, in consultation with the representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry in the okolias attached to category I, to transfer certain inhabited localities from that category into categories II or III, depending on the production, and to increase the quotas by not more than 10 percent for other localities which have a higher production, provided they keep within the limits of the average quota fixed for that particular okoliya by the present decree, and to give assurance that the plan for the okoliya shall be fulfilled.

10. The 1951 plan for compulsory deliveries of wool, with its allotments by okolias and okrugs, is approved.

11. The Ministry of Agriculture is required to assure the fulfillment of the wool plan by state farms.

12. The Ministry of Industry is required to transmit the wool-purchasing plan for execution to the okrug and okoliya people's soviets, as well as to the okrug and okoliya representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry for reference and supervision, within 3 days after its approval by the Council of Ministers. The okrug and okoliya people's soviets are required to transmit the same plan for execution to all city and village people's soviets within 5 days. The latter are required to submit notifications, within 7 days after receipt of the plan for compulsory wool deliveries, to every farmer and every farm connected with sheep raising.

State farms, and sheep-breeding farms of the people's soviets, rayon cooperative federations, and all other public and state enterprises will sell 100 percent of the wool produced to the state. The plan is lowered, irrespective of category, for those farms on which production is not less than 2.3 kilograms of wool per sheep.

Subsequent to the determination of the total number of sheep and until the complete fulfillment of the plan for compulsory wool deliveries, order No. 60, (for moving sheep from one inhabited locality to another) published in the Official Gazette, No 75, 30 March 1950, and issued by the Ministry of Internal Trade, remains in force.

13. Okrug, okoliya, city, and village people's soviets are required to ensure fulfillment of the plan for wool deliveries within the prescribed period.

14. Producers are paid for unwashed wool in cash at prices fixed by decree No 609 of the Council of Ministers, published in the Official Gazette, No 72; 27 March 1950, and by decree No 171 of the Council of Ministers, of 7 August 1950, for washed wool. The new semisoft wool, which was introduced recently, will be paid for at the rate of 325 leva per kilogram, unwashed, and 445 leva per kilogram, washed.

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15. Compulsory wool deliveries must be turned in by producers in whole, unplucked fleeces. The tearing of fleeces is permitted only to obtain the correct weight. Wet and moist wool will not be accepted.

16. The Ministry of Industry, specifically the "Tekstilni Vlakna" (Textile Fibers) State Economic Enterprise, must purchase not later than 15 July 1951 the quantities of wool fixed by the plan.

17. Employees of the "Tekstilni Vlakna" Enterprise must grade accurately the wool purchased according to quality and color.

18. The branches of the "Tekstilni Vlakna" Enterprise are required to report every 5 days to the okrug and okoliya representatives of the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry and to the "Tekstilni Vlakna" Enterprise, which in turn reports to the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry, concerning the fulfillment of the plan for purchasing compulsory deliveries of wool.

19. The executives of the okrug, okoliya, and local people's soviets must provide for the "Tekstilni Vlakna" Enterprise adequate temporary and permanent warehouses for storing wool not later than 25 April 1951 and help in transporting the accepted wool to the nearest central warehouse of the above enterprise.

The above enterprise pays the warehouse rent and wool transportation costs from the temporary to the permanent warehouses at fixed legal rates.

20. The free sale of wool is suspended on the day of publication of this decree, and all carding shops and spinning mills which card and spin wool are shut down until further notice.

21. After 16 July 1951, the Ministry of Industry is permitted to reopen the carding shops and spinning mills in okoliyas which have fulfilled the wool delivery plan.

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